



PAKISTAN

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



8 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE PAKISTAN RED CRESCENT



7

National Society
branches



60

National Society
local units



1,028

National Society
staff



20,688

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



580,956

Climate and
environment



1,196

Disasters and
crises



198,100

Health and
wellbeing



580,956

Migration and
displacement



26

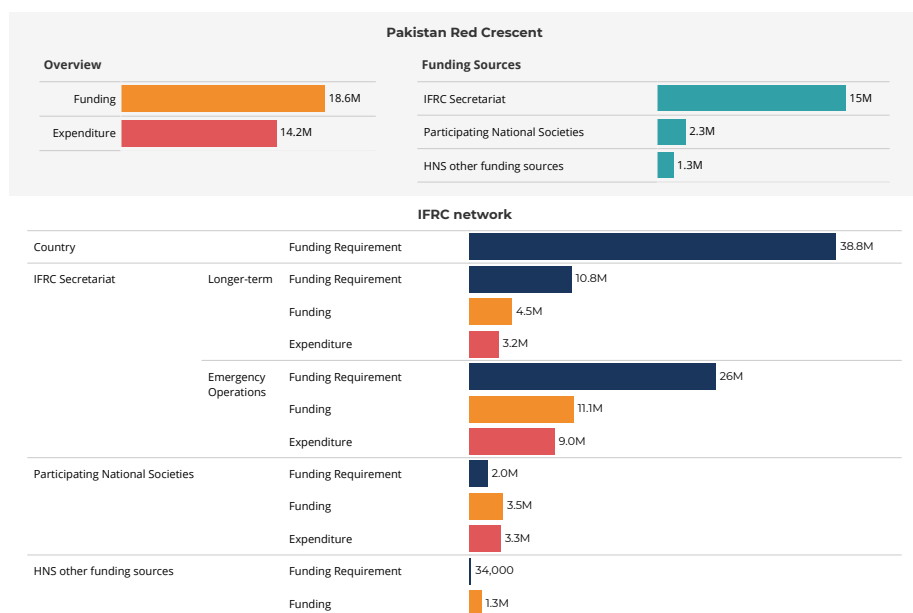
Values, power
and inclusion



12,690

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAPK002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRPK023

SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	198,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	26,000
	Number of people reached by disaster risk reduction public awareness messaging and public education campaigns (PAPE)	6,000
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	581,000
	Number of people covered with hygiene promotion activities	303,000
	Number of people reached with health promotion activities related to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) management in emergencies	10,000
	Number of sanitation facilities constructed or rehabilitated	2,000
	Number of people reached, assisted with emergency health care and medical treatment through RCRC primary healthcare services or different clinical Emergency Response Unit (ERU) configurations of the RCRC Movem..	122
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of staff and volunteers trained in PGI including referrals	579
	Number of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	510

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	1,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	198,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	26,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	581,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	192,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	41,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	23,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	7,000
	Number of people donating blood	7,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	26
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	13,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross			●				
Austrian Red Cross						●	
British Red Cross			●				●
Canadian Red Cross Society	348,000			●			
German Red Cross		●	●			●	●
Italian Red Cross			●				●
Norwegian Red Cross	2.8M	●	●	●		●	●
Turkish Red Crescent Society	252,000				●		

Total Funding Reported **CHF 3.4M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Pakistan faced a volatile socio-political landscape throughout 2024, marked by economic instability and political uncertainty. The February 2024 general elections resulted in widespread allegations of manipulation, leading to nationwide protests and further exacerbating economic challenges.

The humanitarian situation was severely impacted by heavy flooding, with Gwadar district in Balochistan experiencing significant displacement, loss of lives and infrastructure damage due to heavy rains in March 2024. Another wave of intense monsoon flooding in September affected Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, causing widespread destruction, casualties and disruptions to ongoing activities. Outbreaks of diseases, including dengue fever and waterborne illnesses, added further strain to the already fragile healthcare system, particularly in flood-affected areas.

The government's Afghan repatriation programme required substantial humanitarian resources and coordination. Security concerns, including sporadic terrorist attacks, regional violence and ongoing protests, further complicated humanitarian access and operations across Pakistan.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In this reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent advanced its Locally Led Adaptation project by training staff and volunteers in the enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (eVCA) approach and deploying them across four districts to conduct assessments in 16 communities. It established community-based organizations in Kemari and Thatta, delivered first aid training and kits to local farmers and fishermen, formed youth clubs in schools and oriented stakeholders on climate change and epidemic control. It partnered with the Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority to design skill development programmes, constructed a project office and washrooms in Thatta and engaged with the Karachi Forest Department to plan green zones. To strengthen institutional capacity, it initiated the development of a multi-year climate change strategy through internal consultations and external expert support.

Disasters and crises

In 2024, the Pakistan Red Crescent implemented a simplified early action protocol for the Kabul River Basin, registering households for early action cash assistance, opening mobile wallet accounts and conducting awareness sessions in high-risk areas. It formed local committees and early warning dissemination teams, developed communication materials and conducted a flood simulation exercise to test preparedness. It coordinated with disaster management authorities and financial service providers, delivered training in cash and voucher assistance, led the development of the monsoon contingency plan and contributed to the global crises data bank initiative, while also supporting disaster law efforts through an intern.

Health and wellbeing

The Pakistan Red Crescent provided primary health care and mental health services across Merged Areas, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh, expanding access through outreach, immunization and social mobilization in hard-to-reach districts. Under the 'Centres for Disease Control and Prevention Routine Immunization', it vaccinated children and women of reproductive age and conducted awareness and prenatal sessions. It enhanced epidemic readiness through volunteer training, warehouse assessments and rehabilitation of its Regional Blood Donor Centre. The National Society also scaled up first aid training, responded to emergencies during Moharram and political unrest and developed systems for trainer certification and verification. Throughout the year, it operated its Regional Blood Donor Centre, conducting donation drives and supplying blood for various medical needs.

Migration and displacement

In 2024, the Pakistan Red Crescent responded to the Government of Pakistan's repatriation plan by identifying key vulnerabilities among Afghan refugees and providing humanitarian support including cash assistance, transport, health services and basic relief at border points. It coordinated with government bodies, the IOM, the UNHCR and its provincial branches, contributed to national contingency planning and regional technical exchanges and convened a preparedness meeting ahead of the second phase of repatriation. It conducted volunteer orientations, participated in an international training in [humanitarian service points](#) and initiated the development of a migration and displacement strategy through consultations and a desk review. The Pakistan Red Crescent also implemented a 'Post-Return Livelihood Support' project to assist Pakistani migrants returning from Turkey with reintegration support.

Values, power and inclusion

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent convened protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) working committee meetings to review field progress and draft standard operating procedures on protection, gender and inclusion, [child safeguarding](#) and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). It trained staff from Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab in Kobo Collect and protection principles for community-level data collection to support activities such as vocational training and sewing machine distribution. The National Society conducted online protection training for staff in Balochistan on referral pathways for sexual and gender-based violence and trained male healthcare workers in minimum standards. It finalized PGI operational guidelines and standard operating procedures for CEA and continued work on whistleblower protection, child safeguarding, PSEA and workplace harassment policies. The Pakistan Red Crescent also held gender-sensitive community consultations on interventions such as latrine construction, raised awareness about the complaints and feedback hotline and conducted post-distribution monitoring for programmes including cash assistance, livelihoods, health and shelter. It participated in a national workshop and a thematic working group on accountability to affected populations. Ahead of activity implementation, the National Society trained volunteers and field teams, including in economic empowerment and locally led action. It translated volunteer training materials on PSEA and gender-based violence into local languages, adapted PGI cards and appointed an assistant director as focal point for field-level PGI interventions.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Pakistan Red Crescent coordinated with national platforms including the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum, United Nations agencies, the National Disaster Management Authority and clusters, holding to shape disaster preparedness strategies. It engaged donors, embassies and the private sector through joint events on road safety, climate change and disaster management, and focused on resource mobilization by renovating a building for rental income and joining regional fundraising forums. It strengthened Movement coordination, finalized its Strategic Plan 2030 aligned with IFRC Strategy 2030, completed operational planning and piloted [Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments](#) in five branches, later expanding to three more. Additionally, the Pakistan Red Crescent applied to the IFRC/ICRC National Society Investment Alliance Bridge Fund, Empress Shōken Fund and IFRC Capacity Building Fund, and took part in training in cost recovery. It hosted a [Disaster Law](#) and Legislative Advocacy Workshop, committed to the Hanoi Call for Action, presented its implementation plan at the South Asia Leadership Meeting and submitted a baseline to the IFRC regional office.

The National Society mobilized volunteers in 17 communities, established youth clubs and delivered awareness sessions on climate adaptation and food security. It implemented the Y-ADAPT approach in Karachi and Islamabad, supported small grants in seven provinces and trained climate volunteers. It revised its youth and volunteering policy, renewed insurance, joined regional youth networks and registered 150 volunteers on the IFRC platform. The National Society also submitted timely reports, completed an external audit, introduced new financial software, revived the Finance Technical Working Group and hosted a tax workshop. Additionally, it engaged ministries and parliamentarians to advocate for vulnerable communities, developed a perception survey under the [Safer Access Framework](#) and [digitalized](#) volunteer data, launching a new system linked to its website for phased national rollout.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The Pakistan Red Crescent adapted its approach by reassessing its planned activities in response to internal challenges and emerging priorities. This shift involved refining its focus to ensure the most effective use of available resources while maintaining its commitment to humanitarian response and resilience-building. As part of this adjustment, some resource-heavy initiatives that were initially aspirational had to be reconsidered. Similarly, the Flood Recovery Programme underwent mid-course modifications due to unforeseen and uncontrollable factors, ensuring that efforts remained aligned with evolving needs and operational realities.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO [Pakistan](#).

Name	Pakistan Monsoon Floods Emergency Appeal
Appeal number	MDRPK023
People affected / at risk	33 million people
People to be assisted	1 million people
Duration	28 months (23 July 2022 – 31 December 2024)
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement: CHF 40 million Total Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 55 million
Emergency Appeal	Revised Pakistan Monsoon Floods Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Revised Operational Strategy - Recovery
Last operation update	Operations Update No.6

During the 2022 monsoon season, rainfall reached nearly three times the 30-year average, prompting a national emergency on 25 August. The floods affected one-third of the country, killing 1,700 people, displacing eight million and leaving 33 million impacted. Contaminated water, poor living conditions and inaccessible healthcare triggered a public health crisis. Over two million homes were damaged, 1.7 million hectares of crops were lost and 800,000 livestock perished, pushing over eight million into poverty. By late 2023, 1.8 million people still lived near stagnant floodwaters, facing ongoing shortages of shelter, food, water and healthcare.

In response, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal in July 2022, revised in October, to support the Pakistan Red Crescent’s relief efforts. The appeal seeks CHF 40 million (Federation-wide CHF 55 million) to assist one million people, with operations set to conclude on 31 December 2024.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Pakistan Red Crescent has been responding to the floods since July 2022, reaching nearly 550,000 people with emergency relief, shelter, healthcare and clean water through the IFRC Emergency Appeal. A recovery assessment across 19 districts led to a revised strategy, benefitting almost 190,000 people by the end of 2023. The ongoing recovery phase includes livelihoods support, multipurpose cash grants, healthcare services and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, including water treatment and sanitation improvements. Shelter assistance targets 250,000

people, with permanent housing for 40 of the worst-affected families. Protection, gender and inclusion efforts ensure equitable aid access, while community engagement mechanisms strengthen accountability and feedback systems.

For the period 23 September 2022 to 31 December 2023, the following assistance was provided

Shelter and livelihoods

Emergency shelter and assistance with essential household items were provided to those affected. The support included the delivery of family tents, tarpaulins and shelter toolkits in addition to the provision of hot meals and food parcels.

Multi-purpose cash

The provision of multipurpose cash grants was provided to restore the purchasing power of targeted households. Cash assistance was provided for addressing immediate needs such as food, medicine and education.

Health and care

Mobile Health Teams were employed across several districts to provide primary healthcare assistance, preventive care, enhanced Outpatient Department (OPD) services, emergency care and first aid across several districts.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

A strategic deployment of water treatment plants and boreholes across several locations contributed to the relief efforts. Adoption of household water treatment, safe storage methods and hygiene promotion were also promoted.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

Efforts were made to recruit a diverse group of volunteers, including men and women from various social identities, to undertake needs assessment and response. In addition, field staff, managers and volunteers received training in PGI/PSEA to sensitize them.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

As part of feedback collection and handling, several pieces of feedback were received and responded to during the emergency response as well as recovery phase through the national hotline and distribution sites.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Pakistan Red Crescent advanced implementation of the Locally Led Adaptation project funded. It conducted a training of trainers in Karachi on the enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (eVCA) approach for selected staff and volunteers. Following the training, it deployed trained personnel across four districts to conduct field-level assessments and provide two-day training to local volunteers. It completed data collection in 16 communities, engaging community members in assessments, identifying climate risks and vulnerabilities and gathering suggestions which were validated and integrated into the programme plan of action and budget. It conducted regular field visits in Kakapir, Somar Goth, Machar Colony, Younusabad, Abu Bakar and Bilawal Khaskheli to assess needs, form community-based organizations and orient local stakeholders.

The Pakistan Red Crescent formed community-based organizations in Kemari and Thatta to support disaster preparedness and local advocacy. It conducted eight first aid training sessions for community members including farmers and fishermen in both districts and provided trained participants with first aid kits. It established junior youth clubs in schools, selecting one school in each community and enrolling members to promote youth engagement in climate resilience and disaster preparedness. The National Society also held an orientation session for selected

staff and volunteers on disaster management, climate change and [epidemic control](#). It collaborated with the Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority to design skill development programmes aimed at improving local employment prospects and community resilience. It completed the construction of a project office and washroom facilities in Thatta. It engaged with the Karachi Forest Department to plan green zones and urban forests in the city.

To strengthen institutional capacity, the Pakistan Red Crescent initiated development of a multi-year climate change strategy. It onboarded a consultant who reviewed internal strategies and plans and held consultations with staff at provincial and national levels, as well as with thematic leads, other key stakeholders and partner national societies. The consultant developed a first draft of the strategy, which remains under review.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the National Society with technical support for the Locally Led Adaptation project through its planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting personnel and programme focal persons. The IFRC supported the integration of enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment findings into the programme plan of action and budget. It also supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in initiating the climate change strategy by participating in consultations and guiding the development process.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Pakistan](#)

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for two separate flood emergencies.

1

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Pakistan Flood 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRPK025
DURATION	5 months (13 March 2024 to 31 August 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 499,864
PEOPLE TARGETED	28,000 people
LATEST OPERATION UPDATE	DREF Operations Update

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 499,864 in March 2024 supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in assisting approximately 28,000 people affected by devastating rainfall in Balochistan. The National Society supported the targeted people over a five-month period with assistance including essential household items, multipurpose cash grants, health support and water, sanitation and hygiene services.

2

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Pakistan Flood August 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRPK026
DURATION	3 months (14 September 2024 to 31 December 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 440,161
PEOPLE TARGETED	5,600 people
LATEST OPERATION UPDATE	DREF Operations Update

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 440,161 in September 2024 supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in assisting approximately 5,600 people affected by floods in the regions of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. The National Society supported the targeted people over a three-month period with assistance including distribution of essential household items and long-life insecticide treated nets. Affected communities were also provided with health support, drinking water along with storage containers, as well as other hygiene items.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent implemented a [simplified early action protocol for the Kabul River Basin](#), initiating the prepositioning and readiness phases to address flood risks in Charsadda and Nowshera districts. It deployed trained teams to register households for early action cash assistance and for the anticipatory action programme. It opened mobile wallet accounts for all registered beneficiaries to enable direct multipurpose cash transfers.

The National Society conducted community awareness and mobilization sessions across high-risk areas in Charsadda, Nowshera and Peshawar, engaging local residents, committee members and activists in discussions on early warning systems and flood preparedness. It also established committees with the most active community members to support project implementation and ownership.

The Pakistan Red Crescent formed early warning message dissemination teams at union council level with participation from local government representatives, community-based organizations and activists. These teams were briefed on their responsibilities, early warning dissemination methods and coordination with village councils. The National Society also developed training materials and printed information, education and communication material for community engagement and awareness.

It conducted a flood simulation exercise in Charsadda and Peshawar to test early action measures, evaluate the preparedness of response teams and identify areas of improvement in communication and coordination. The simulation included staff, volunteers and local communities and helped strengthen coordination and flood preparedness.

The National Society organized regular meetings with provincial and national stakeholders including disaster management authorities, meteorological departments, local governments and community-based organizations to support coordination and implementation of early action protocol activities.

The Pakistan Red Crescent took part in the national cash working group, convened technical meetings and coordinated with financial service providers to improve outreach and ensure readiness for cash-based programmes. It delivered advanced training in [cash and voucher assistance](#) for staff and programme managers from provincial branches and national headquarters. Through its disaster management technical working group, the Pakistan Red Crescent led the development of the monsoon contingency plan, incorporating inputs from provincial branches, thematic leads and government partners.

Under the global crises data bank initiative, the National Society participated in the national-level workshop in Islamabad and the regional workshop in Sri Lanka. It also contributed to discussions for phase two of the data bank's development, highlighting needs such as risk and response analysis. Additionally, it took on board an intern to support [disaster law](#) efforts, providing operational assistance in aligning initiatives with international disaster law guidelines and supporting coordination among partners.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in developing the simplified early action protocol for the Kabul River Basin and in implementing the initial phases of prepositioning and readiness. It also facilitated the participation of the Pakistan Red Crescent in the regional data bank workshop in Sri Lanka.

The IFRC provided the lead facilitator to the Pakistan Red Crescent for the advanced training in cash and voucher assistance and supported the recruitment and coordination of an intern for disaster law-related activities and alignment with international disaster law frameworks.

The **German Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in the development of the early action protocol and the implementation of its first two phases. It also contributed to the cash and voucher assistance training, along with the **Norwegian Red Cross**, which provided a co-facilitator and participated through its country office.

Under wider Movement support, **the International Committee of the Red Cross** also provided technical support to the National Society for the cash and voucher assistance training.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Pakistan Red Crescent provided primary health care and mental health services across Merged Areas, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. It offered routine consultations and psychosocial support to men and women and expanded access to services through community outreach and awareness sessions. It conducted house-to-house visits, engaged in social mobilization and facilitated immunization sessions at outreach and fixed sites in hard-to-reach districts including Bannu, SD Wazir, Killa Abdullah and Chaman.

Under the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention Routine Immunization project, the National Society fully immunized children under one year of age and vaccinated women of reproductive age against tetanus and diphtheria. It conducted community awareness activities, organized social mobilization sessions and led meetings with community and religious leaders. It also arranged prenatal and postnatal health sessions at basic health units and conducted direct immunization activities through lady health visitors and vaccinators.

The National Society initiated the stockpile project to enhance its readiness for responding to emerging infectious diseases. It trained volunteers from all branches on epidemic control, oriented provincial focal points, rehabilitated the Regional Blood Donor Centre at the national headquarters, assessed medical warehouses and procured IT equipment.

In the area of first aid, the Pakistan Red Crescent trained men and women across several provinces and organized multiple training of trainers sessions in Sindh, Balochistan and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. It established first aid posts in all branches during the month of Moharram and responded to political protests and sectarian violence with emergency medical support. The National Society also coordinated with branches through quarterly meetings, marked World First Aid Day and began developing an online certificate verification system. It scaled up commercial first aid training at the national headquarters and in Punjab and Sindh and initiated the formation of a trainer pool for future expansion.

The Pakistan Red Crescent operated its Regional Blood Donor Centre at the national headquarters continuously throughout the year, collecting and preparing blood components and conducting donation drives across institutions, corporate offices and embassies. It distributed blood to men and women with a variety of medical needs including trauma, chronic illnesses and obstetric emergencies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in conducting one training of trainers in first aid in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, facilitating psychosocial and mental health services, expanding access to primary health care and delivering routine immunization and awareness activities in hard-to-reach areas. It also supported the National Society in coordinating first aid activities during political protests and the month of Moharram.

The ICRC supported the National Society in the procurement of individual first aid kits and the development of the online certificate verification system.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent monitored the situation and in line with government directives, provided humanitarian support in response to the Government of Pakistan's plan to repatriate undocumented migrants and refugees, especially Afghan nationals. It identified pressing vulnerabilities among Afghan refugees, including legal

uncertainty, restricted access to services and protection and immediate needs such as cash assistance, transport, health services, warm clothing, food and facilities at border crossing points.

Throughout the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent coordinated closely with key stakeholders, including the IOM, UNHCR and relevant district and provincial branches, to track developments and facilitate a unified approach. It also maintained continuous engagement with government bodies and provincial authorities. The National Society regularly issued situation updates and received ongoing reports from its branches in Balochistan and the Merged Areas to support timely decision-making at the national level.

The Pakistan Red Crescent also participated in developing national contingency planning processes in response to the government's repatriation initiative, hosted by the UNHCR and attended by various humanitarian partners. It also participated in regional technical exchange platforms, including a migration workshop in Kuala Lumpur in March 2024, to strengthen its capacity and technical learning.

In May 2024, the National Society convened a preparedness meeting ahead of the second phase of the repatriation plan, which would affect Afghan Citizen Card holders. During the meeting, it reviewed migration trends, assessed the impact of government measures and discussed contingency arrangements. It initiated plans for life-saving interventions, health services, water and sanitation, [first aid](#) and volunteer mobilization, while stressing the importance of proactive resource mapping and communication with communities. Additionally, the National Society prepared reactive communication lines to ensure accurate and coordinated messaging in public and media interactions.

In May 2024, the Pakistan Red Crescent also conducted an orientation session on migration and displacement for university volunteers, focusing on fundamental concepts, the humanitarian needs of migrants and the practical skills required to support displaced populations. Volunteers from multiple institutions participated in the session, which aimed to enhance their understanding and readiness to respond in the field. Additionally, it participated in a [Humanitarian Service Points](#) training hosted by the British Red Cross in the United Kingdom, in September 2024.

The National Society initiated the development of a migration and displacement strategy to guide its future humanitarian engagement on displacement-related issues. It conducted a comprehensive desk review and engaged in extensive consultations with internal stakeholders, Red Cross and Red Crescent partners, the IFRC, the UNHCR, the IOM and government authorities. The final strategy will be completed in early 2025 and operationalized thereafter. It also implemented a Post-Return Livelihood Support Project targeting irregular Pakistani migrants returning voluntarily from Turkey. Through this initiative, the Pakistan Red Crescent facilitated the reintegration of returnees by providing cash assistance, transport vehicles and livestock to support their livelihoods in a dignified and sustainable manner.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in development of its migration and displacement strategy through technical guidance and consultation. It also facilitated the participation of the National Society in a Migration Practitioners Workshop held in Kuala Lumpur in March 2024.

The **British Red Cross** provided support to the National Society by hosting and conducting a [Humanitarian Service Points](#) training.

The **Turkish Red Crescent** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in the implementation of the Post-Return Livelihood Support Project targeting irregular Pakistani migrants returning voluntarily from Turkey.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent convened meetings of its protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) working committee. These meetings addressed strategic issues such as drafting standard operating procedures on protection, gender and inclusion, a [child safeguarding policy](#) and a protection from sexual exploitation and abuse policy, alongside progress updates from ongoing field interventions.

It trained staff in Kobo Collect for data collection, guided by core protection, gender and inclusion and community engagement and accountability principles. Participants included staff from Larkana, Shikarpur, KSK, Dadu and Khairpur in Sindh, Jaffarabad in Balochistan and D.G. Khan in Punjab. These trained staff and volunteers then collected community-level data to inform economic empowerment activities, including vocational skills training and the distribution of sewing machines.

The National Society conducted online protection-related training for staff in Balochistan, with a focus on establishing referral pathways for sexual and gender-based violence cases. It also trained male healthcare workers in the province on protection, gender and inclusion minimum standards to integrate protection across health services. It finalized operational guidelines for [PGI](#), as well as standard operating procedures for [CEA](#) and began preparations to roll them out across provincial and district branches. The National Society also continued developing key policies, including those on whistleblower protection, child safeguarding, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse ([PSEA](#)) and workplace harassment prevention and response.

It held community meetings and consultations to guide thematic interventions such as selecting sites for latrine construction, ensuring separate engagement with men and women to promote inclusion. It raised awareness about the 24-hour 1030 hotline for complaints, feedback and suggestions and directly engaged communities through post-distribution monitoring surveys, which provided feedback on the safety, accessibility and relevance of support in areas such as cash assistance, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation and hygiene and shelter. It also participated in a workshop of the accountability to affected populations working group and joined a joint thematic working group meeting on the same subject.

To ensure quality programming, the Pakistan Red Crescent regularly visited district offices and field sites. Before launching activities, it trained field teams and volunteers, including through a one-day session in economic empowerment for vulnerable communities in flood-affected districts. It also held a training session in Karachi for staff involved in the locally led action project, covering [PGI](#), CEA and PSEA.

The Pakistan Red Crescent translated a volunteer training manual into local languages, covering [PSEA](#), sexual and gender-based violence (SGVBV) and gender-based violence. It contextualized PGI cards for local use and initiated training sessions for key staff and volunteers in Islamabad. The National Society also designated the assistant director for protection, gender and inclusion as the focal point for all related field interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in convening PGI and [CEA](#) working committee meetings, conducting training and developing protection and safeguarding policies. It also provided support to the National Society in carrying out monitoring visits and post-distribution monitoring surveys and participating in national coordination forums on accountability to affected populations.

The **German Red Cross** supported the working committee and the implementation of the community engagement plan and feedback mechanism.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported Pakistan Red Crescent in translating training manuals, adapting protection cards and developing key protection and safeguarding policies.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Participating National Societies supporting the Pakistan Red Crescent include the **German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross** and **Turkish Red Crescent**.

Movement coordination

The Pakistan Red Crescent ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Pakistan, **the ICRC** supports the public, the authorities and the Pakistan Red Crescent in the event of armed violence and joins efforts in disasters. It also provides structural and programme support to targeted district branches of the Pakistan Red Crescent as part of its ongoing action.

External coordination

The Pakistan Red Crescent closely collaborates with national and provincial public authorities, including the National Disaster Management Authority and the National Emergency Operation Centre, to align its programmes with national policies and coordinate disaster response. It maintains regular coordination with non-governmental actors through provincial and district-level forums.

The National Society actively engages with UN agencies, international NGOs and government bodies through inter-agency coordination mechanisms to ensure resources are effectively utilized and interventions are well coordinated. The IFRC supports strategic-level coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team and represents the membership in cluster meetings to advocate for preparedness and facilitate humanitarian logistics.

The Pakistan Red Crescent partners with a range of external actors, including diplomatic missions, private sector entities and international organizations such as UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, Global Fund, BMGF, CDC, ECHO, NDRMF, GRSP, SDC, Telenor, Zong 4G and GIZ.

It also works closely with local NGOs, including the Edhi Foundation, Chipa Welfare Association and Saylani Welfare International Trust, to strengthen response and community outreach efforts.

Progress by National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Pakistan Red Crescent engaged with national coordination platforms, including the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum, United Nations agencies, the National Disaster Management Authority and national clusters, to coordinate its humanitarian response and anticipatory planning. It held three meetings with the National Disaster Management Authority to develop preparedness and response strategies for future disasters.

The National Society also explored partnerships through sustained engagement with donors, embassies and the private sector. It organized joint events and awareness activities on road safety, climate change, disaster management and school safety with government departments, academic institutions, international organizations and United

Nations agencies. It also focused on resource mobilization by renovating a building to generate rental income and participating in the Global Fundraising Skill Share and Asia Pacific Fundraising Network side meeting.

Additionally, the Pakistan Red Crescent strengthened Movement coordination by holding strategic and technical meetings with the IFRC and ICRC while preparing to activate the operational coordination level.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent by facilitating meetings and workshops with embassies and United Nations agencies.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Pakistan Red Crescent finalized its Strategic Plan 2030, aligning it with the Organizational Capacity Assessment, IFRC Strategy 2030 and other key documents. It completed internal operational planning with inputs from thematic leads and secured management endorsement. It applied for funding from the [IFRC/ICRC National Society Investment Alliance Bridge Fund](#) and the Empress Shōken Fund and expressed interest in the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#). In August 2024, it conducted a national Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) training of facilitators, piloted [BOCA](#) in five branches and later expanded it to three districts, sharing completion reports.

The Pakistan Red Crescent participated in a training in the National Society Management Cost Policy. The training focused on understanding of full cost recovery and the distinction between direct and indirect costs, while encouraging engagement in finance development initiative

The Pakistan Red Crescent advanced branch development and volunteer mobilization in flood-affected areas and recruited personnel at national, provincial and district levels. It inducted new volunteers in 17 communities and established Junior and Youth Red Cross Red Crescent clubs, delivering awareness sessions on climate adaptation, disaster management and food security. Under the Urban Resilience and Youth-led Actions project, it implemented the Y-ADAPT approach in Karachi and Islamabad and supported small grant projects in seven provinces, training 106 climate champion volunteers. It also conducted heatwave awareness sessions in Sindh and Islamabad.

Additionally, the National revised its Youth and Volunteering Policy through an external consultant and renewed volunteer insurance coverage. It promoted youth participation in Asia Pacific Youth Network working groups, led climate activities and continued its Youth Mentorship Programme. It also scaled initiatives in climate, youth engagement, preparedness and road safety under the Unified Plan and aimed to expand youth-led innovation. It registered over 150 volunteers on the IFRC's Global Volunteering Community app and advanced the National Society Solidarity Fund to scale coverage.

In November 2023, the Pakistan Red Crescent hosted a [Disaster Law](#) and Legislative Advocacy Workshop in Islamabad and developed an action plan that remains under discussion.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent to finalize its Strategic Plan 2030 and provided technical assistance in revising its youth and volunteering policy. The IFRC also supported the National Society in scaling its work on youth, climate, preparedness and innovation under the Unified Plan.

The **German Red Cross** supported the National Society with small grants for community-based climate initiatives across seven provinces.

The **Italian Red Cross** provided the Pakistan Red Crescent with financial assistance for the Urban Resilience and Youth-led Actions project, Road Safety Education project and Road Safety 2.0. The Global Road Safety Partnership supported school-based road safety education.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the Pakistan Red Crescent by conducting a training in the National Society Management Cost Policy at its national headquarters.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society's senior leadership participated in the Regional Statutory Meeting and committed to the IFRC global and regional outcomes under the Hanoi Call for Action. It finalized the implementation plan for these outcomes in 2024 and presented them during the South Asia Leadership Meeting in Maldives in September 2024, reaffirming its commitment. These outcomes were also integrated into the Pakistan Red Crescent Strategic Plan 2030 and operational plans. The National Society completed a baseline for the Hanoi Call for Action and submitted the results to the IFRC regional office.

Under its [Safer Access Framework](#) Action Plan, the Pakistan Red Crescent developed Terms of Reference for a perception survey to assess the relevance and impact of its work, including with government partners. Although the survey was not conducted in 2024, it remains planned for next year.

Throughout the reporting period, the National Society regularly engaged ministries and government departments to advocate for vulnerable communities and strengthen institutional linkages. It held meetings with the National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Climate Change, Ministry of Health, parliamentarians, senators and other officials. It also participated in various intergovernmental platforms and key humanitarian forums.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National in finalizing the implementation plan for the Hanoi Call for Action and receiving the Hanoi Call for Action baseline submission.

The ICRC provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in developing Terms of Reference for an organization-wide perception survey under the [Safer Access Framework](#) Action Plan.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Pakistan Red Crescent produced high-quality and timely standard and non-standard reports throughout the year, maintaining its commitment to transparency and accountability. It took part in review meetings to assess progress, identify implementation challenges and adjust planning in line with available funding. The review process involved unit heads who reported on progress, resource mobilization and updated plans for the following quarter. The National Society also completed its external audit for the financial year ending June 2023 but had not uploaded the audited statement to the Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System. It operationalized new financial software, with plans to roll it out to branches in 2025.

In May 2024, the Pakistan Red Crescent hosted the Regional Finance Development Delegate and conducted several meetings on finance development. The National Society revived the Finance Technical Working Group and hosted its first meeting in May 2024 to discuss matters related to tax, financial reporting and software provision. It also hosted a one-day tax management workshop at the national headquarters for finance and procurement staff, facilitated by an external consultant.

The National Society also held discussions to initiate a stepwise [digitalization](#) process, including a digital maturity assessment, which will be pursued in 2025. It continued the implementation of the volunteer management system, migrated all existing volunteer data to the new system, made it live and linked it to its website. Plans were developed to roll the system out to a provincial branch and later to all branches nationwide.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pakistan Red Crescent in planning and review processes, financial development, logistics and reporting. It also supported the National Society in its [digital transformation](#) efforts.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Bhadar Khan's journey of resilience

Bhadar Khan, a man in his early fifties from Umed Ali village in district Kambar Shahdad Kot, Sindh province, was severely affected by the 2022 floods. He lost his one-room mud house, household belongings and all essential items. With seven children aged between 20 days and 12 years and a malnourished wife in her early 40s, the stagnant floodwater worsened their condition by cutting off access to food and necessities.

Before the disaster, Bhadar earned approximately 10,000 Pakistani rupees (32 Swiss francs) per month as a daily wage labourer. When volunteers from the Pakistan Red Crescent arrived in his village for an assessment, he prayed his name would be included. He was overjoyed to learn he had been selected to receive an auto-loader rickshaw. Though learning to drive it at his age was difficult, he persevered.

He now earns up to 22,000 Pakistani rupees (71 Swiss francs) per month, which is enough to feed his family and send two of his children to school. However, his family still lives in a temporary shelter made of dry twigs and grass, and his wife continues to fetch water from a distant location. Occasional breakdowns of the rickshaw also cause stress, as he cannot afford repairs.



Despite these challenges, Bhadar remains deeply grateful to the Pakistan Red Crescent. He is relieved that his family no longer goes to bed hungry. Like him, 480 families across Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Balochistan have restored their livelihoods through the auto-loader rickshaw support under the recovery programme's livelihoods component.



2

Restoring dignity and health: Roshan Bibi's journey to a better life

Roshan Bibi, a 65-year-old widow from Purani Gudh village in Larkana district, Sindh, lives with her five sons, five daughters and four grandchildren. Before receiving support from the Pakistan Red Crescent, her family had to walk 45 minutes to collect water, leading to daily struggles and frequent arguments over its use.

Life became easier when a hand pump was installed near her home, allowing the family to bathe, wash clothes and cook with ease. Hygiene education sessions further transformed their lives, helping them avoid recurring stomach illnesses by adopting safer practices.

The construction of a latrine near her house added another layer of dignity and safety, especially for Roshan and her daughters, who previously had to use open fields at night. She expressed deep gratitude to the Pakistan Red Crescent for recognizing her family's vulnerability and providing support in a respectful and accessible manner.

3

Building resilience: Zameer Hussain leads his village's first Community Disaster Response Team

Zameer Hussain, a 43-year-old tenant farmer in district Kambhar Shahdad Kot, witnessed his village suffer immense destruction during the 2022 floods, with 90 out of 130 households badly affected. Recalling the chaos, he says they responded with instinct but no coordination.

Now, trained by the Pakistan Red Crescent, Zameer leads his village's first Community Disaster Response Team. He highlights how the training taught them to prepare for emergencies, work as a team and respond efficiently. Equipped with a response kit, the team has learned first aid, rope rescue and evacuation techniques.

Team members such as Ali Nawaz, in his late 80s, and Khurram, 20, now feel confident handling emergencies such as snakebites and injuries. With their new skills, they stand ready to protect their community in future disasters.





4

Empowering women, empowering communities

To improve routine immunization coverage and address vaccine hesitancy, the Pakistan Red Crescent formed Female Village Health Committees at the Union Council level in Bannu and South Waziristan districts. These committees involved women from the local community, recognizing their key role in children's health and upbringing and aimed to include them in immunization-related decision-making.

The female committees regularly met at health facilities, advocated for immunization and supported field teams in reducing refusals. Members included Lady Health Visitors, local women and healthcare workers, ensuring diverse representation and ownership within the community. By encouraging dialogue and shared problem-solving, the committees helped counter misinformation and cultural resistance to vaccines.

Vaccine hesitancy remained a key challenge, driven by a lack of awareness and misconceptions. The committees provided a trusted space for families to voice concerns, ask questions and gain accurate information, making them an effective bridge between communities and healthcare services.

These efforts fostered trust and empowered women to lead change, laying a foundation for more sustainable and inclusive healthcare access in underserved areas.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [PK_Pakistan AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRPK025](#), [MDRPK026](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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